CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1870.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS

ANOTHER BATTLE REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON MONDAY.

THE SPIRITS AND TONE OF THE PARI-SIANS IMPROVING.

TIONAL GUARD WITH THE . ARMY.

HOW THE FRENCH EXPLAIN THE HOSTILITY OF THE THUNDERER.

Latest from Paris. PARIS, Wednesday Night, August 24. Telegraphic communication with all points in the departments of Aube and Coted'or is cut off. The minister of the interior authorizes the statement that additional advices of a posely withheld from the public, as some of the

be kept back. The Constitutionnel, answering the statement of the London Times that the French are in a desperate condition, shows that that journal draws conclusions without waiting for complete or authentic reports of recent events, and defies it to decide who new is in the best military position, Bazaine or King William. It adds that the hostility of the London Times is accounted for by the fact that the proprietor's son married the daughter of the Prussian Ambassador at London. Some persons say, in addition, that the paper has been heavily subsidized by Bismarck.

It is reported that a Prussian spy near Rheims, mistaking a general officer for Marshal McMahon, fired at him twice, missed him. but dangerously wounded an officer at his side. The spy was secured.

The Journal Officiel says that the amount of the national loans taken yesterday is 620,000,-000 francs, when the lists were closed. Crowds were sent away. The loan was quoted in open market at 80, the same figure as rentes.

The press generally condemns the conduct of the deputies of the Left in the session of yesterday. Gambetta's attacks are condemned as ill-timed.

The Constitutionnel says, officially, that without going into details, we may affirm that work on the fortifications of the capital is progressing with wonderful rapidity, and the elan is immense. The Prussian papers represent that Paris is not the Paris of the period between 1792 and 1815. They will discover their mistake. The capital proves now as ever that she is the heart of France She is ready to receive the enemy. Neither spies nor battalions can break down the walls of defence which her danger has cemented. Should the Prussians advance to the ramparts of Paris, they will find this out,

The process of incorporating the National Guard with the regular army has commenced. Latest from London.

of Commerce, lost a son at Gravelotte.

Letters from Paris state that bureauocracy and red tape interfere sadly with every branch of the French service. The Constitutionnel reports another battle on Monday, the 22d instant, resulting favora-

bly to the French, but gives no further par-A battalion of sharpshooters passing through Paris last night created great enthusiasm. The

moral tone of the city is vastly improved. There is no more singing or shouting, but more volunteering. All of the citizens are providing themselves with arms. The wounded who return receive ovations. It is rumered that a well known lady of high

position, arrested on a charge of communicating information to the enemy, is now imprisoned at Vincennes. Numbers of farmers are bringing grain to

the government storehouse.

AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA.

Dull Times-A Political Meeting-The Canal-Richland Bolters-A Chance for "The Power Behind the Throne."

[PROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, August 24. There is almost a dearth of news here. Many of our merchants and lawyers have gone off; some to recruit at the springs, others to escape the heated term, others still on business. Closed offices, and streets almost deserted. give. Columbia a rather melancholy appearance. The war news by telegram from Europe wakes those of us who are deprived of sylvan retreats, cool shades, &c., for a little while, and supplies food for conversation. which is rather a Godsend.

There was quite a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Reform party held at Gadsden on Monday last. The good work goes bravely on. There were several good and efficient speakers, and they were cheered heartily at each hit that was made at the Ring.

Mr. Sprague, through his agent, Colone Pearce, will soon have an effective force on the canal pushing forward his work. This I am inclined to believe will not take place, however, before cool weather, as the Northern mechanics and workmen generally dread the pestilential miasmas of our swamps and

The bolters of this district have at last made a nomination. Picket is nominated for the Senate, and will soon take the fie'd against Nash. Picket has been a freeman all of his life, and is a very respectable man, carries great influence among the negroes. Sebastian Kraits, (white,) and Esop Goodwin, (colored,) are nominated for the House of Representa-

Are nominated for the House of Representatives. Heart, the Governor's secretary, has the nomination for judge of probate against Wigg, but whether he will accept or not is another question. One would think it beneath his diguity to accept so small an office. However, time will show, and we may have cause to exclaim, "How are the mighty fallen!"

There is a Radical meeting here to-night. Mr. Purvis led off in a speech of about two hours in length. Lash was to have spoken, but was sick and begged to be excused. Purvis took his place, and travelled over the wholeground, laying particular stress on his detence of carpet-bagger, claiming Jesus Christ us a carpet-bagger, Columbus as another, and then Marion. Sumter, as more of the stripe, and claims that there was no great man who was not one of the same traternity. He praised not one of the same fraternity. He praised Generals Kershaw and Butler, but abused Carpenter, and says he has out-carpet-bagged the whole of them.

He was followed by Wigg, nominee for judge of probate, but Purvis had covered the ground so thoroughly, that Wigg had nothing much to say, poor fellow! except to elaborately explain the finance of the Scott Ring, which he did most satisfactorily to himself. He put in a word for himself by telling the people that they should put only "the tried and trusted" into office.

Elliott followed in a harangue so long that it waxed towards the "wee small hours," and your reporter left.

LARA.

THE GIBRALTAR OF THE RING. Light on a Dark Subject-A Local Ring

and its Tricks and Manners-How Political Movements are Engineered in Beaufort County, &c.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT. BEAUFORT COUNTY, August, 1870.

You and your readers hear so little from this Gibraltar of Radicalism, this county which THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE NA. numbers eight thousand votes or more, seventy-two hundred of which are cast solld in the interest of ignorance and profligacy, i. e., for the continuance of the power and patronage of the Radical "Ring," that you, and a large portion of the State as well, may be unaware of many of the personal schemes and political manœuvrings that are pushed just now under the cover of the State and local contest upon which we have entered. Notwithstanding it has been so often charged, and perhaps with truth, that the seeds which germinated into the gigantic war recently terminated, were cast into the soil of this same Radical county, where lived the Rhetts, Barnwells, Elliotts and others who believed in, and actually fought to sustain, the doctrine of State Rights, favorable character have been received from we are practically cut off and insolated the armies in the field, but information is purjournals indiscreetly give details which should

we are practically cut off and insolated, from the great body of the State, as if some not easily crossed desert intervened between us and our neighbors.

To show that this is true, you have but to look over your own files, and those of the Courier or of any other South Carolina newspaper for a year past, and you shall find, perhaps once in a twelve-month, some incidental mention of the old Town of Banufort, or that cotton on the sea slands in that county is a failure. But of the life, the political currents, the strife for precedence, the corrupt bargaining and secret jugglery, you can know very little, mainly because we have no paper of our own or other vehicle of general information. Certainly we have a few copies, irregularly sent into the county, of what is called the "Beaufort" edition of the Ring Organ, which no one need look at but once to recognize as a mere reprint or the Charleston sheet of the same name, having often not a line of reference to us or our county, save in the column or two us or our county, save in the column or two of free advertising, repeated weekly for a year. If ever a locality needed the dissem-nation of light, and the influence brought to bear upon the masses by the free, open dis-cussion of political truth, and the great princi-ples of such a government as curs, and at such a time as this, by the publications of an untramelled, outspoken press, it is this. But we seem to be doomed. Either, like the mouse, we are too insignificant to be noticed, or we are esteemed lions, whom it is unsafe to ap-proach, and so the Ring central committee ap-point but one meeting for all the fall campaign.

point but one meeting for all the fail campaign, and that at an extremity of the county; and the Reform party do likewise.

Other planets besides Saturn have "Rings," and you may already have learned that the "Scott Ring," although a State institution, is not destitute of imitators on a more narrow and local scale. Beaulort County has its own "Ring," the advisory board of which is not unknown to fame, or to those familiar with the faces of those who hegen to figure in conunknown to fame, or to those familiar with the faces of those who began to figure in convention affairs at Charleston, and have followed a lucrative if not honorable path through three sessions of the Legislature since. It is almost surprising that men and members of the advisory board, who, until 1868, never cast a single vote, should now be able in effect to deposit seven thousand; and it would be marvellous on the supposition that such control is obtained solely through personal popularity, or even as a result of partisan, unquestioning faith. But in fact this end is obtained through deep, studied chicanery—by the use of means as bold and victous as those devised and controlled by life-long demagogues at Albany or elsewhere. Verlly the agogues at Albany or elsewhere. Verily the progress of the Beaufort "Ring," in corrupt and demoralizing practices, is in inverse ratio to of the same degraded pattern and instincts.

London, August 24—Night.

Count Von Izlitz Pletz, the Prussan Minister

Count Von Izlitz Pletz, the Prussan Minist of subject masses, instead of being so recently of the same degraded pattern and instincts.

But to be more particular. The chairman of the county committee, (long does he purpose to reign.) aspires to the dignity of the highest county office to be filled at the coming election, to wit: To be State senator, in the place of Judge Wright, promoted to the bench of the Supreme Court. In a straight forward daylight canvass he would undoubtedly be elected to fill the coveted position, even though he has played hide-and-seek in the matter of Congressional nominations, swearing to-day by the God of Bowen, and to-morrow by the Devil of DeLarge, a transfer of allegiance more amusing and neutral under the circumstances than honest or polite. The watchword, or catchword in the contest is, "color must not be regarded." Ergo, "my triends you must not be regarded." Ergo, "my triends you must not for DeLarge," and lest the people, the seven thousand voters aloresald, should have a voice in deciding certain preliminaries or in claiming certain rights, they are kept from knowing that they have either voices or rights, and cajoled into believing that the dictum of the county chairman is their highest good—that he is their Moses, and that he only can work out their salvation, which they need pay him nothing for doing, except to obey his bidding, and give him power and authority. Such political legerdemain to be successful must be practiced in the dark, and hence the "Ring"—the chairman thereof in particular—take especial pains to keep any notices of their intended gatherings or proceedings from betake especial pains to keep any notices of their intended gatherings or proceedings from be-ing brought to public attention. If a meeting to elect delegates to a county convention is to be held at Gardiner's Corner, a message goes out in substance as follows: "Get Bill, and John, in sustance as follows: "Get Bill, and John, and Peter, to meet you Saturday evening, and elect yourself and Peter and John the detegates, to come to Beaufort on the 12th September. Don't say anything about it to anybody else, and it will be all right, you know, for I shall have you nominateed as one of the representatives." Think of the influence of twenty-five such circulars sentto twenty-five ambitious lovel megnates. A ten of the better class us local magnates. A few of the better class of men in view of these things shrug the shoulders and remark, "Oh, well! such deviltry will wear itself out after awhile." It will not "wear wear itself out after awhile. It will not "wear itself out;" the evil grows, and the corruption extends, and it will continue to enlarge and expand until the light of intelligence is diffused. It is a huge ball of human energy, welded together by the flux of ignorance and superstitior, and kept in its blind track as it rolls by the "Ring," which is its atmosphere, so to speak, and through this medium it receives just as much light and warmth as the said "Ring" sees fit to communicate. Through such a medium the Reformer, doubless, appears blacker (or whiter?) than one was ever before painted, while our party and our (sie?) principles have a halo of glory.

before painted, while our party and principles have a halo of glory.

Here I will close this first chapter, reserving further comment upon the doings of "Ye Beaufort Ring" for some of the expected de-

THE WAR IN CUBA

HAVANA, August 24.

La Gaceta officially reports the capture and execution of General Pedro Figueredo, assistant secretary of war, General Roderigo Tamaga and his son, General Dugal Figueredo and Colonel Femendiz.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The laying of the ocean cable between the West Indies and Panama progresses well. The case of the suspended Brooklyn City Bank turns out worse than was expected. Depositors lose 25 per cent., and stockholders the full nominal value of their stock.

From Washington we hear that a large namber of assistant assessors in the South and West have been dismissed.

George Wood, chief of the navigation division in the Treasury Department at Washington, is dead.

NO HOPE OF PEACE.

THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA SAYS THE WAR MUST GO ON.

FRANCE DECLARES PEACE IMPOSSIBLE WHILE THE INVADERS TREAD HER SOIL.

ENORMOUS ESTIMATE OF THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

THE ISOLATION OF METZ.

THE CROWN PRINCE REPORTED FALL-ING BACK.

RUSSIA IN A DILEMMA.

Peace Impossible While the Prussians are in France.

PARIS, August 24. The Prussians attacked and killed some Ba

varian soldiers on the frontier. The Presse says the Great Powers have been officially informed that peace is impossible while a Prussian soldier treads French soil. The Figaro wants electric lights on the ram-

parts of Paris. A dispatch from Mezleres , yesterday says Bazaine's small force prevented the Prussian advance until :McMahon's preparations were complete. McMahon and Bazaine are now eady to assume the offensive.

La Liberte says the Crown Prince had not assed St. Dizier, but had fallen back.

Metz is entirely isolated. General Failly, who commanded at Chalons

s superseded by new combinations. The Liberte knows from a reliable (?) source that the Prussian loss is 35,000 killed and 85,-

000 wounded. McMahon is-strongly posted on the plain efore Chalons, with heavy detachments at St. Menehould, Verdun and Rheims. . He commands 170,000 men fully supplied with every-

thing. Sharpshooters are hastening to Chalons. The Temper of the London Market. LONDON, August 24.

News of a French victory would cause

panic in the stock market here. Obscurity surrounds McMahon's movements. The Times correcting itself, says that Madame Canrobert and her family are not in Lon-

Victor Hugo in France.

New York, August 24. The correspondent of the Courrier Des Etats Unis thus concludes his telegram: "Victor Hugo has been returned to us. The poet re-eners France in the uniform of the Home

The French Fleet in the Baltic. SWINEMUNDE, August 24. The French fleet in the Baltic have an Eng-

lish captain and a Danish skipper. They have also secured pilots by promises of splendid re-The Spirit of the Germans.

BERLIN, Wednesday, August 24.

The citizens to-day congratulated the Queen on the recent victories. The Queen replied that she earnestly desired peace, but letters from the field stated that the army had unanimously decided that substantial guarantees must be given for future peace before the war closes.

Reports from London.

Prussian officers in the field do not believe that Paris will resist. They expect that insurrection will follow their approach, resulting in the displacement of the present authorities,

when peace will speedily follow. Count Reanard, a noted writer on political economy and finance, has been appointed Gov-

ernor of Alsace. The Times recognizes the fact that the deermination of the French Corps Legislatif for self-government will be irresistible should Na-

poleon fail. Prussia has sent to Bavaria a subsidy of ten millions in gold.

Figaro's electric light proposition meet with much favor in military circles. It is claimed that the glare will perplex the besiegers and aid the besie ed.

The Orleans party are hopeful. The princes have watched events closely. They have an agent of great skill and experience at Paris, advising them of every event affecting their

The transportation of the Prussian wounded s assuming an embarrasing aspect. Holland refuses them passage. Belgium replies that consent would be construed by France as an act of hostility.

The Spirit in France.

PARIS, Wednesday, August 24. La Patrie says that should the Prussians deeat the great army confronting them at Chalons, they will have to vanquish another before reaching Paris. Besides, they will find Paris itself amply prepared. It is noticeable that the people are growing calmer and more confident, upon learning the immense measures of defence that are in progress throughout the country.

The false dispatches to the London Times cause intense indignation, and the effect is to increase the determination of the French to

fight to the death. La Liberte says that Senators Melinet and Behie have been appointed on the committee

of defence. The journals continue to blame Prince Napoeon for his absence at such a time.

A meeting of the National Guard resolved that no proposition of peace should be entertained while the Prussians were on French territory. Yesterday's session of the Corps Legislatif was unusually turbulent. The ministry, in

answering interpellations, assured the Champers that Paris was abundantly provisioned. The other answers of the ministry were equal. y satisfactory, but the excitement continued. Jules Simon proposed to send from the city all of the population unable to bear arms [Applause.] Others proposed sending the vounded away. Simon objected. Tachard created a tumult by saving that

there was a scarcity of arms in certain quarters. The majority protested. Minister Braine said that arms would be duly distributed, and called the attention of deputies to the fact that such a question should not be discussed too much. Gambetta, much excited, made some re-

marks so harsh in their character that the majority refused to hear them, and the session ended tumultuously. A large number of Prussian prisoners have

arrived at Soissons, and more are coming.

The journals unanimously oppose permission being granted to carry the Prussian wounded through Belgium.

been condemned to death. The Position of Russin.

St. Petersburg, August 24. The official journal denies that Russia is committed against the dismemberment of France. She is, however, unfavorable to that measure. Russia is seriously alarmed at Polish affairs. Great agitation prevails in Poland in favor of France, and many Poles are leaving to engage in the French service. On the other hand, a movement is on foot in the Russian-Baltic provinces for annexation to the North German Confederation: Thus Russia is placed between the horns of a dilemma, and it is believed that in self-defence she will be compelled to participate in the war. Additional Dispatches.

We glean the following from the Northern

THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE. The New York Tribune's special at the Prussian headquarters sends the following account of Thursday's battle:

The battle fought to-day, August 18th, we call to-night the battle of Gravelotte. It be-gan at 10 o'clock in the morning and lasted until after 9 in the evening. Until noon it was

an artillery duel.

The French lines stretched along the hills, The French lines stretched along the hus, covering the two roads leading from Metz to Verdun, having on their right flank a farmhouse, known as La Villette, with a walled garden, which they held in great force. A sunken road led straight from Gravelotte to the centre of their position. On the French left the road wound over the crest of a hill, on which twelve earthworks had been thrown up. Eight mitrallieurs, besides artillery, were posted to command every approach to this posted to command every approach to this strong position, and their guns swept the crowning hills, along which the French lines ran, and up the valley reach, from Gravelotte eastward, by which the Prussians had to advance. Behind this line of strong defence lay Forts St. Quentin and Conaeras, a position of apparently impregnable strength, and completely protecting the French rear. The position at first held by the Prussians was to the east of the French, facing towards Metz, occupying the southernmost road from Metz to Verdun, and reaching over the chain of hills lying between Gravelotte and Rezonville. The result of the artillery contest was to compel the French to abandon their most advanced position, and the line by which they hoped to cover both roads was plerced and driven back.

back.
At noon the Prussians were able to push forward their artillery, the French finding their guns unable to resist the weight of the Prussian fire, and the Prussian batteries shortly after noon were in position on either side of Gravelotte, so that neither of the roads which at that point branched off to Verdun, north and southwesterly, were any longer open to the French army. I reached the field just as the forward movement of the Prussians had been accomplished. The ground was favorabeen accomplished. The ground was favora-ble for a good view of both positions, and it was apparent at a glance that the French had already relinquished a line of defence important to them tactically as well as strategically. By two o'clock the French batteries covering the Verdun road from the north and east were silenced, and the Prussians had advanced so far from south of the road as a constant.

vanced so far from south of that road as to oc-cupy a farmhouse at Malmaison, a little northcupy a farmhouse at Malmaison, a little north-west from Gravelotte. Twenty minutes later the French fire so slackened and wavered that the Prussian batteries were pushed forward and took a new position in front of Gravelotte. At twenty minutes past three the Prussian cavalry went into action, and they proceeded capitally under a hot fire from the French guns. The attack was made in considerable force by the uhlans, culrassiers and hussars, but they were at first without Infantry sup-port, and could make no serious impression of a position naturally strong and still held a position naturally strong and still held in force by all the army of the French. But half an hour later, it being now nearly But haif an hour later, it being now nearly four o'clock in the afternoon, a portion of the Third Prussian Corps had come upon the ground. Infantry regiments were formed as fast as they came, into a position from which a serious attack was to be expected upon what appeared the key of the French lines. At 4 o'clock the 33d regiment of the Prussian line was launched against the same position which the cavalry had falled to reach. It moved forward with the utmost determination; but by this time the French had reinforced their defence more strongly that the Prussians had the this time the French had reinforced their defence more strongly that the Prussians had the attack, and they still outnumbered their assailants and steadily maintained the second line which they had occupied. As different divisions of the Prussian army came into position they attacked successively; but were repeatedly driven back with heavy loss. The struggle lasted with varying fortunes on different portions of the lines until 8 o'clock. Up to that hour the French held their ground. At 8 o'clock the Prussians, massing heavy At 8 o'clock the Prussians, massing heavy forces on their left, attacked and carried La Villette, a hamlet covering the French right. This, once in Prussian hands, enabled them to enflade the French lines and take in reverse their covering the reverse their covering the reverse their coverages. some of their ontworks. The ground the French had held so obstinately and so gallantly french had held so obstitutely and so gainthly during nine hours they were compelled to abandorf, and at? o'clock were driven back upon Metz, and, under cover of its outlying forts, their last hold upon the Verdun road was abandoned, their communications destroyed to the east and to the west, and the French 'Army of the Rhine," after losing three pitched bat-tles since Sunday, was shut up in the fortress which they had chosen for the base of their

operations for the invasion of Germany. I believe a strong Prussian force is moving to-hight to the north of Metz, to cut off all communication with Thionville also. King William was present throughout the battle.
The Prussian forces engaged were under General Steinmetz's command, and personally directed by him. Marshal Bazalne commanded

in person on the French side.

The Eighth Prussian Corps, numbering, with other divisions, over 50 000 men, bore the brunt of the battle. The Second and Third the brunt of the battle. The second and third Corps were partly engaged. Four 'rousand French prisoners were taken. The Prussian loss in killed, wounded and missing is estimated to-night at not less than 10,000. Of the French losses no estimate can yet be formed, but their defeat is complete, and it is believed they are no longer in condition to make any further attempts at escene. The Prussian further attempts at escape. The Prussian army, spite of all its losses, is in the highest spirits. Rumors of peace are already circulated in the camps, and the hardest work of the campaign is thought by the soldiers to be

THE BATTLE UNDECIDED.

London, August 21. The battle at Rezonville (Gravelotte) was without a decisive result. It is claimed by the Prussians, but the French fell back to Metz in good order, their ammunition having given out. The losses of the Prussians greatly ex-ceeded those of the French, the former losing 40,000 men on Thursday alone, Steinmetz's whole army being literally cut to pieces, and his magnificent cavalry no longer exists.

NEUTRALITY AND MEDIATION.

PARIS, August 22.
The Constitutionnel has an editorial, evi-The Constitutionnel has an editorial, evidently inspired by the government, reviewing the conduct of the neutral powers. It says Austria and Italy, at the breaking out of the war, united in watchful neutrality, which, according to circumstances, might be transformed into intervention. Lately England entered the scene by proposing the formation of a neutral league, with an obligation on each member not to act without advising the others. tral league, with an obligation on each mem-ber not to act without advising the others. The propopal met with some difficulty, as Italy had already entered into an engagement with Austria. The Cabinet of Vienna then in-formed the Government of Florence that it might consider itself released from its prom-ieurs and Haly hastened to make the first es, and Italy hastened to make the fact known and to accept the proposals of England. Russia also accepted them, whereupon France advised Austria to do the same. It is not known what action the latter power has taken, "but," concludes the writer, "all these negotiations are of secondary importance. Let us happily terminate the war. There will be time enough then to think of neutral powers." A decree in the Journal Official prohibits the exportation of grain, cattle or forage along the

land frontier from Dunkerque to Lauselbour and on the maritime line from St. Vallery Dunkerque: The Constitutionnel publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the prefects of departments, announcing that orders have

been given for the distribution of arms to the people from the arsenals. The minister con-tinues: "Arm! arm! without delay. We are in a crisis, when all must come forward for the defence of the country. Influence the young Three more of the Villette rioters have men by your patriotism, and use every means to make soldiers of them."

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Profound enthusiasm was produced yester-day by the passage through the streets of American ambulances going to the front. Every one remarked the completeness and erfection of all the arrangements. HARD TIMES IN PARIS.

There is no exaggeration in saying that we run a risk of being starved already. The Slecle recommends that private families should lay in a stock of salt, meat, fish and flour, preserved vegetables, potatoes and pulse.

The Bank of France pays neither gold nor silver, and it is practicably impossible to change a thousand or five hundred franc note

change a thousand or live hundred trans note for hundred or fifty franc notes. Bankers cannot get them for their own use. Edmund About writes to his journal, the Soir, praising the grave self-devotion of all classes. Paris is preparing for a desperate de-

The Journal Official publishes a decree to-day for the creation of a new cavalry regiment for the Imperial Guard. In some of the French provinces people have attacked innocent per-sons who were supposed to be Prussian spies. The government will take measures immedi-ately to prevent these outrages bereafter. ately to prevent these outrages hereafter.

The quariers of Jaumont, mentioned by

Count Palikao in his statement to the Corps Legislatif of the defeat of the Prince Royal on the 18th, have been in existence for over six centuries. They are extensive, and have been worked to a great depth.

Remnants of regiments of cavalry, culrassiers and lancers, so terrible cut up in the late battles, arrived hore last night and were re-

ceived with great enthusiasm.

The fortress of Toul was bombarded by the Prussians on the 16th, but was not seriously lamaged. WAR ITEMS BY WAY OF LONDON.

LONDON, August 22.
The Times this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, containing the following England would no doubt prefer to have the old German Provinces of Alsace and Lorraine established into an independent and neutral

State.

Subscriptions as small as three francs are received at Paris to the new national war loan of one thousand million of francs. It is said that Prince Napoleon, after accompanying his family to a place of safety in Italy, has re-State.

turned to France.

The Paris correspondent of the Standard says the French, notwithstanding their enormons losses in the recent week of battles, will continue to fight for weeks, and even months to come.

Mulister Washburne continues to act as dip-lomatic agent for the Prussian Government at

MORE DISTURANCES IN PARIS. A dispatch received here from Paris states that an alarming demonstration by the people took place in Paris Saturday evening, occasioned by the report that Marshal Bazaine had been defeated. The disturbance was only quelled by a bold declaration by Palikao that Bazaine had not been defeated, which state-

ment was posted on walls throughout the city, an had the effect of quieting the people. It was feared that a reaction would take place. MINING THE BAILROADS. Every railroad leading to the capital has been undermined, and the mines charged with

pyrites of potassium. ORLEANS RESTORATION.

It is questioned whether a popular rejoicing will take place, though many intelligent peo-ple expect one in a few days. No one thinks of the Emperor. Trochu is privately prepar-ing the way for a return of the Orleans family A LETTER FROM LOUIS BLANC.

Louis Blanc, replying to the appeals of many friends, publishes to-morrow a letter reviewing the situation of France, declaring it is time for the pation to choose between the empire and the nation; that nevertheless civil dissensions would leliver France to her enemies, and that for himself he delays re-turning to Paris only for fear that his presturning to Paris only for fear that his pres-ency might be the signal for a revolution, and that the republic ought not to be declared at the moment when it must assume the respon-sibilities which would be devolved upon it by the incapability of the Emperor. He advises France resuming the control of her destinies, and should say to Germany and the world,

this is a war between two men, and not two APOLEON HISSED BY HIS SOLDIERS-THE LA VILLETTE AFFAIR-PARIS PROVISIONED FOR A

A correspondent at Paris writes on Friday night, 19th: The Emperor, when at Chalons, was hissed and hooted at by the soldiery. Numerous letters from Gardes Mobiles mention We are on the eve of an abdication-of course in favor of Louis, with the Empress as Regent. Then the crisis will come. Nobody believes the dynasty can last—bourgeoisie, Or-

leanists, workingmen, nor Republicans.
The riot at La Villette occasioned the arrest of eighty-six persons. Mineteen have been liberated. The remainder are in the military liberated. The remainder are in the minary prison. The charges are investigated by civil not military authorities. The military tribunal meets this evening. No doubt exists that there is an extensive secret organization, of which those arrested are but a small section. The police have discovered numerous depositories of arms. Twenty persons in no way connected with the La Villette affair have been arrested. The city swarms with Prussian

spies.

The measures against German residents impose onerous duties on the American Legation, the doors of which are constantly besteged by German applicants, and the street is plocked up.

Paris is already amply victualed for a two

onths' slege, but a slege cannot last a fortnight. VICTORIA ASSAILED BY NEWSPAPERS.

The Daily News copies, with approval, the Economist's article concerning the Queen's perpetual absence from the seat of government, even in a crisis like the present. The Dally News goes still further, and says Premier Gladstone, instead of losfig his valuable time vibrating at the Queen's pleasure between the extremists of Ireland, be made at once Regent, with power to perform the duties which she so persistently deserts, though so cnormously paid to perform. Complaints are frequent that it takes more than twelve hours for the front to reach London.

elegrams from the front to reach London. PRUSSIA AND ROME. The North German Gazette categorically de ries the rumor circulating through Italy that Prussia has offered to send a garrison to Rome to replace the French troops lately withdrawn.

CHINA. Advices from Hong Kong of August 4 state that the French and English fleets are at Cheong, where they await orders. RUSSIAN NEUTRALITY.

St. Petersburg, August 21.

The Russian declaration of neutrality is sincere, and is to be more effectually observed because Russia is not ready for war, and cannot quickly get ready.—New York Tribune STRASBOURG IN FLAMES.

CARLSRUHE, August 21.
Strasbourg is in flames. The French have fired the surrounding villages. They make frequent sorties, which are constantly repulsationally repulsations. Fight thousand Prussians have arrived with a train of heavy siege artillery. The city is surrounded by 30,000 men, under General The inhabitants are demoralized, and disorder everywhere prevails. A surren-der is hourly expected.—Special to the New York Herald.

THE PRUSSIANS AT MEZIERES. The Prussians have occupied Mezieres.

which would indicate a movement towards Rheims. BREMEN, August 22.
The North German Lloyds announce that in

consequence of the success of the Germans their steamers will be able to resume their trips to America, and a time table for their departure will soon be issused. A ruffian met Mrs. Caroline Welling yester-day, while crossing the Elyslan Fleids, Hobo-ken, New Jersey, and outraged her, after first killing her little child, by dashing it against a

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tree.

WAR TOPICS.

The Prompt Movements of the Prussian Army-Interesting Statements. Mr. Kapp, formerly of New York, who, by

the convention of the delegates from the various

German aid societies in this country, was designated as their representative at Berlin, has written home an interesting letter. In ordinary times a passenger from Cologne is conveyed to Berlin in fourteen hours. Mr. Kapp and his family had to travel sixty hours without a drop of cold water, sleeping cars, and no chance for any sort of comfort. He says in his letter to the Chicago Staatszeltung that the movement of the North-German army was conducted with the regularity of clock work. From the 23d of July every forty-five minutes a train was started on the four principal railways, traversing Germany from east to west, with a battalion of infantry or cavalry. He counted during day time sixty three military trains on the journey to Berlin, and adds:

Imitating the Americans during the last war,

Imitating the Americans during the last war, arrangements were made by the citizens at every station to furnish the troops with eatables, wine and beer. Young ladies of the best families served as waiters, and everything helped to maintain the spirits of the troops, who would otherwise have greatly suffered from the very oppressive heat. On the 22d of June 100,000 men were announced to the military authorities as passing through the fortress. In the afternoon of the 23d an entirely new pontion bridge was completed the fortress. In the afternoon of the 23d an entirely new pontoon bridge was completed across the Rhine, so that the soldiers marched simultaneously for three bridges towards the Palatinate. The reason why we were ready sooner than the French is that the French marched their regiments, incomplete as they were to the frontier, and ordered those who were on leave, or who belonged to their reserves, to join their regiments singly as well as they could. These men were scattered all over France, whilst, according to the Prussian sysfrance, whilst, according to the Prussian sys-tem, every regiment is raised in a certain dis-trict, where the reserves and those on leave of trict, where the reserves and those on leave of absence can be called in a few hours. When a Prussian regiment reaches the place of its destination, it is complete and ready to fight, whilst it is very difficult in France and other States of Europe to reach the normal war strength of the various regiments. In all cases more men were ready for service in every Prussian regiment, than were required to make them complete. As much as possible, the married Landwehrmen were refused, because a sufficient number of single men offerense as sufficient number of single men of sufficient number of single number of single men o the married Landwehrmen were refused, be-cause a sufficient number of single men offer-ed themselves. Those Landwehrmen, who distinguished themselves in the war of 1866, are assigned to the fortresses, in order to give to the younger ones an opportunity to serve in in the front.

Paris vs. Richmond. The Cincinnati Enquirer remarks:
The loss of a battle in which but a single

wing of an immense army was engaged, say 10,000 out of 250,000 men, two hundred miles off, has thrown Paris, a city of two millions of souls, into apparent consternation. An easy promenade there by the Prussians in the course of a few weeks is anticipated by many journals in this country and in Great Britain. If such an event is realized it will strongly contrast the American with the French style of fight-In 1861 the United States called out as large an army to conquer the South, which did not exceed six millions of white people, as the Prussians have to overthrow the Empire of France, with its forty millions of people. The objective point was Richmond, the Southern capital. It was but one hundred and twenty miles from Washington. Hardly any regular fortifications existed until the confines of Rich-mond were approached. Yet, with over one million men in arms, we failed to capture Richmond for four long years. Army after army was launched against it, commanded by our ablest officers. They were repeatedly beaten and turned back. Such was the way in which the American citizens in the South, who were the American citizens in the South, who were opposed to the government, contended for their capital. Unlike Paris, it did not have in its own population men sufficient to combat an army of hundreds of thousands. But the Southern people were desperately in earnest, and fought in that spirit. If Paris is taken in a short time it will be because the French nation are not united, and will not rally in behalf of the government. They have resources-enough to keep all Europe at bay for years, if they were united among themselves.

The Movements of the Armies. (From the New York World.)

It is becoming more sure from day to day that we have been perfectly correct in assum-ing that it is the determination of Marshal Ba-zaine to hold the line between Metz and Verdun, and equally so the determination of King William to break through Bazaine's army; therefore without it, the Crown Prince's contined advance towards Chalons and Paris is not ned advance towards chalons and raiss is not for a moment safe or to be thought of. For this purpose all the terrific fighting has taken place which has been lately reported near Mars-laour, Rezonville and Gravelotte, and the fighting will be kept up until either Bazaine is driven on to Chalons or into Metz, or until the German armies in the plains south of him have been defeated and driven back across the Moselle. The Crown Prince's movements are as much a puzzle as those of Marshal McMaon, and all we know is that while the Crown non, and all we know is that while the Crown Prince is supposed to march on to Paris, comparatively unmoiested. General McMahon is somewhere near Chalons, but entirely used up, so far as the soldiers under his command are concerned. Now, neither the one nor the other can well be there. It is all folly to suppose that the Crown Prince can, or would dure to move on before his advance was secured to move on before his advance was secured. from a defeating attack of Bazaine; and as to McMahon, although he has been very badly used, he is, by this time, most probably, ready again to take his share in the final contest. o sum up the situation, we would say:

First. That the attack of the Germans on

First. That the attack of the Germans on Bazaine's position in the north, between Verdun and Metz, for the purpose of dislodging him, and driving him either into Metz or towards Verdun, has been unsuccessful.

Second. That the advance of the Crown Prince has been checked, and that he has fallen back from St. Michel in order to effect a junction and concentration of all the German. unction and concentration of all the Ge forces near and between the cities of Metz, Cont-a-Mousson, Nancy and neighboring vil-

finally. That the fighting has been terrible on both sides is not to be doubted, neither is there any doubt of good generalship on both sides; but us to the question who will finally win, that is open yet for many a discussion.

The Prussian Soldiers. [Berlin Correspondence London Standard.]

It is impossible to conceive finer bodies of men than those which daily arrive in Prussia to join their regiments. They belong to the first reserve, and all between the ages of 23 and 28. A very large number of them wear the decoration they wore in the Austrian war, and all our trained soldiers. and all are trained soldiers. As the trains ar and all are trained soluters. As the trained sarrive they are met by a small party of soldiers, and the men are escorted to the barracks of the corps to which they belong. Here they are furnished with their uniforms, kits and arms, and are ready in half an hour to take their place in the ranks. Nothing can exceed their place in the raiss. Nothing can exceed the order and regularity with which everything proceeds. To the great credit of the Prussian soldier, I can state that since my arrival in the country I have not seen a single man in uniform the worse for liquor. Glory indirectly makes a man more thirsty than does patriotism. It is at a crisis like the present that the fell walve of the Prussian military existen is the full value of the Prussian military system is evident. The whole of the regiments belong to various localities, from which they are exclusively raised. Each regiment of the line has a regiment of reserve composed exclusive-ly of the men who have served their time in that regiment. Consequently when the reserve is, as at present, called in, every man finds himself among triends. By his side is his younger brother, around him are his neighbors. He is at home at once, and has besides the properties to distinguish himself in an around him are his neighbors. every incentive to distinguish himself in acing on, and that every deed of during will be noted and told at home. It would be difficult to imagine any system so calculated to make to imagine in regiments raised like those of England, the local connection exists only in name, and a soldier can scarcely hope that his deeds of bravery in the field will become the common talk of his neighbors and townspeople, and that the girl he loves will look with raise and the same him as the schools deed hero of pride upon him as the acknowledged hero of the locality. Of course, under our present vol-untary system, this could not be carried out in England; but when the time comes that our long-talked of reserve is to become a reality, it is to be hoped that this important feature of the Prussian system will not be lost sight of.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR. RETRIBUTION AT LAST.

RALEIGH, August 24. Josiah Turner, editor of the Sentinel, John Ireland and James Scott, some of those recently arrested by Holden, sued out bail writs in the United States Circuit Court against Kirk and his lieutenant, Bergen. In default of the required bail, Bergen was placed in the common jail this afternoon, by United States Marshal Carrow. Kirk is now at the Company shops on matters connected with the Caswell and Alamance prisoners, who are still under examination in the United States Circuit Court and State Supreme Court.

THE GOLD POOL IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 24-6 P. M. The excitement regarding the gold pool is the general topic of talk here, the war for the moment having lost its interest.

TRO HU AND PARIS.

The New Commander of Paris-He is Virtual Dictator of the Capital-A Sketch of his Career.

Whatever may be the truth about the state of affairs at the seat of war in France, there can be no doubt that Paris has found a tower of strength for the nation's need in the calm,

high-souled and resolute bearing of her new

military commander, General Trochu. One of the recent dispatches states that the One of the recent dispatches states that the people already regard him as the virtual dictator, and that he is talked of as the prospective Consul of the Republic. Still more definite than this is the information that in his prolamation to the people of Paris both the Emperor and Empress were ignored, for which eximister of the Interior Pinard wished to call the the account in the Chambers, and was with Minister of the Interior Pinard wished to call him to account in the Chambers, and was with difficulty restrained from doing so. It is also runnored that Trochu, when recently urged to take the Ministry of War, refused to do so, except at the bidding of the Corps Legislatif, which was rather significant for an officer of "the personal government," but is not altogether inexplicable if it be true that he is an Orleanist in his proclivities. If he is really disaffected towards the Emperor, he probably sees plainly enough that changes are at hand, which, if he enough that changes are at hand, which, if he takes a proper advantage of the rapidly advancing waves of revolution, will bear him on to fortune. As there are indications that Continue and the second of the secon to fortune. As there are indications that Gen-eral Trochu is one of the coming men, if not the coming man in France, a sketch of his ca-

the coming man in France, a sketch of his career will not be uninteresting.

Louis Jules Trochu was born in 1815, and he is now in the full vigor of his faculties. He entered the military school of St. Cyr in 1835, and, like most of the young French officers at that time, he engaged in the war for the conquest of Algeria, and had attained the rank of captain in 1843, when he took part in the battle of Sidi Yusef, ia which he had his uniform plerced in four places by rife balls. He distinguished himself at the battle of Isly by the bravery he displayed, and was on that occasion selected by the successful and able commander, Marshal Bugeaud, as his aid-de-camp. He became colonel in 1853; was placed on the staff of Marshal St. Arnaud, and served during the Crimean war. His brilliant conduct at the assault on Sebastopol secured him a decoration.

Kingslake represents him as the master mind of the French army during the Crimean war, and calls attention to the fact that in all the conferences with Lord Ragian, Trochu, rather conferences with Lord Ragian, Trochu, rather than St. Arnaud or Canrobert, was the spokesman. In 1859 he was made general of division, and served with distinction in the Italian war, and in 1866, after the success of Prussia at Sadowa, he was charged with the preparation of a plan for the reorganization of the French army, and 1867 he produced an essay upon organization entitled "L'Armes Francaise," which ran through ten editions. He was one of the first to foresee the inevitable was one of the first to foresee the inevitable contest between France and contest between France and Prussia, and in a contest between France and Frussia, and in a recent pamphlet he gave the results of an intense study of the Rhenish frontier as a fighting field. By many of the French military men General Trochu is esteemed to be the most brilliant strategist in their army, and it has hear claimed that he is the could be seen claimed that he is the could be seen the seen of the seen that the s has been claimed that he is the equal, if no the superior, of the Prussian veteran, Von Moltke.

In personal appearance he is described as being of middle size, elegant in figure, but strong and sinew. He has a pleasing countenance, full of intelligence, and his address is quick almost warm. He has a broad, thoughtful forehead, slightly bald; small eyes, but so brilliant and sparkling that they constitute a remarkable feature. His hand is nervous though small, and while his whole aspect is that of a soldier, there is such absence of pretension that one is not obliged to address him always as M. le General. His army predilections have not hardened his heart, though they may have given him stronger views of duty. His brother having died and left nine children unprovided for. Trochu took charge of them all, nick almost warm. He has a broad, the er naving died and leit nine children unpro-vided for, Trochu took charge of them all, and for their sakes he has remained a single-man. He is not a man of extended populari-ty, but his marits are known to the judicious few, and by them set at an exceedingly high

rew, and by them set at an exceeding; such and the is neither a Republican nor a Royalist. The people of Paris look upon him in the present crisis of the nation and the government as they looked upon Cavaignac in June, 1848, when a provisional government, far weaker and more incapable than the government of Napoleon, trembled and hesitated before an application. napoleon, frembled and hesitated before enemy more terrible than many Grown Prin-ces and King Williams. In the event of new disasters to the French army, Trochu may pass from the military government of Paris to the head of the nation. Meanwhile his com-mand of Paris assures to Bazaine the most per-sistent reinforcement of his armies.

JAMES L. ORR.—We admire the candor of Hon. James L Orr, of South Carolina, who, without circumlocution, avows that he intends to act with the Republican party because it is so strong that it will inevitably rule that State for years to come! There are a number of patriots of this sort in Virginia as well as in each of the other States. They are acting, and will continue to act, with the Republican and will continue to act, with the Republican party, because it controls all the Federal offices, but let the Democrats come into power, and these same slippery knaves will be among the bitterest enemies of Radicalism to be found in the ranks of the successful party. found in the ranks of the successful party.
Judge Orr, too, will of course resume his Democratic principles whenever he shall see a prospect of the Democracy ruling South Carolina for a number of years.

[Richmond Dispatch.

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